Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

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*** *The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six month's subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.*

For Sale.

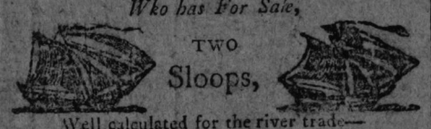
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation, equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 19 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&stf

STAMPS.

W. GRIFFITHS,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

BEGS leave to inform such persons in the southern part of the city (who may find it inconvenient to go farther up for their stamps) that at his Store, No. 177, South Second, near Spruce street, he has a general supply for distribution.

He has just received from London, by the way of New York, an elegant assortment of Morocco Articles, viz. travelling, dressing, writing and dressing Cases, with Instruments very complete; Pocket Books; Etwees; Thread Cases, Purses, &c in the greatest variety and best manufacture.

Likewise on hand—Charts of every part of the American Coast, Prints framed and glazed, Drawing Books and Portable Desks, which, with his usual stock, W. G. hopes will not be unworthy the attention of ladies or gentlemen who make use of such goods.

A number of small Dutch RIFLES, cheap

july 30 2aw3w

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.

july 26. eotf

☞ Should a gentleman, a native of Teneriffe, who has been known in America by the name of Lewis Martin Cevel at one time, and at another by that of Lewis Cevel Pelisier, be alive, and will apply to James Barry, of Baltimore, he will hear of something highly to his interest. Or should he be deceased, any person who will address a certificate of his death, properly authenticated, will be rewarded with *twenty dollars*, by applying as above. Mr. Pelisier is supposed to be some where in the state of Massachusetts.

august 1. §

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut treet.

ebruary 6. eodtf

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November session 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens.

Within the district of Columbia, upon the eastern branch of Potomack, opposite squares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land *For sale*. The advantages are numerous, possessing three or four elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ship yard, no position can boast of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an easy expence, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size.

Wishing to retain an interest in the property, I would prefer selling an undivided half or three eights. GEORGE FRENCH.

For terms apply to Mr. Charles Minifee, Union street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walsh, Baltimore. July 23. *aw6w.

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.

august 10 eo6t

Boston Glass,

THE Company now engaged in carrying on the Glass Manufactory, with pleasure assure the public, they have at length brought the business into a situation that will allow them to promise a strict punctuality in the execution of all orders, and a superiority in the glass they manufacture to any imported.

Their Agents, Messrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and Co. of Philadelphia, will receive and transmit to the Company, orders from any part of the Southern States, and will contract for the delivery of the Glass, on terms as reasonable as could be procured from the Company themselves.

Letters and orders directed to *Charles [illegible]*, at the works in Boston, shall meet the strictest attention.

N. B. They cut of any size from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches.

july 27 2aw3m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the 7th section of "an act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes," passed the 16th of July, 1798, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to appoint a number not exceeding four, teachers of the arts and sciences necessary for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers, who shall be entitled to the monthly pay of fifty dollars, and two rations per day.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN to those gentlemen who are qualified and desirous to engage as teachers upon the terms expressed in the said act, of the sciences necessary to the artillerists and engineers, to forward their applications and recommendations to the secretary for the department of war.

The sciences most necessary to the artillerists and engineers, are the several branches of the mathematics, particularly gunnery, fortification, hydraulics, hydrostatics, and the calculations of masonry, timber, &c. also mineralogy, military architecture and designing.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

july 31. d3w

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—— Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF, No 168, High-street.*

july 31 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19 §

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,

Landenberger's Wharf.

may 4 eodtf

Just Received and for sale by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

Corner of Second and Chesnut Street—and at the Office of the Editor, price 3 16ths. of a dollar,

AN ORATION,

Spoken at Hartford, on the Anniversary of Independence, July 4, 1798.

By THEODORE DWIGHT.

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or other who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply printer. april 5 m&wtf

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §1ct

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Race Street.*

august 6.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.

august 7 §

INSURANCE OFFICE

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

August 1st, 1798

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifty-five dollars on each share of the Stock of this Company, for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

James S. Cox, President.

august 2 §15t

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY, who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.

No. Eleventh street.

july 21 dtf

To be Sold,

An elegant and convenient House,

In Chesnut street, next door to the Bank of North America.

THE Lot is thirty by one hundred and seventy eight. The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months.——Apply to the Printer.

august 8 §

Public Notice is hereby given,

That proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States:—the Locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workman like manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United Sates and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals, already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the Secretary of the Treasury,

John Steele, comptroller.

Treasury Department }
June 22d, 1798. } 21wtf

To be Sold, at private Sale,

A Plantation and Tract of Land

CONTAINING 145 acres, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road leading from Plymouth by the Broad-Ax tavern toward Horsham, and about one quarter of a mile from said tavern, also about the same distance from the Skippack road and about the same distance from the late residence of James Morris esq. deceased. It is bounded by lands of Anthony M[illegible] esq. Jacob Reiff and Detweiler. About [illegible] acres good watered meadow, about 15 or 20 are under clover, and about 35 acres are well timbered.

The buildings on the above farm consist of a two-story stone dwelling-house, a large stone barn and stone spring-house. There is also on the premises a young orchard of about 130 apple-trees.

This farm has great advantages of water, as there is an excellent never-failing stream passing by the house and barn, in such a manner as to supply the same as well as every field with a sufficient quantity.

The spring over which the spring-house is built, is excellent water, and is also very near and convenient to the dwelling-house.

The situation of this place is healthy and in a good neighborhood, and is near to several different places of worship, and within the distance of half a mile from two grist and saw mills, also near lime-kilns.

This farm will be sold together or divided into two parts, as may suit the purchasers. Also a two-story stone house with a barn and carriage house and lot of land situate on Chesnut-hill. It is a very high and healthy situation, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect—Possession of part of the house may be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to *Henry Pratt*, No 94 North Water street Philadelphia, or to

CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, on Chesnut-Hill.

Chesnut-hill, august 14th, 1798. 22wtf

Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases.

A DISSERTATION ON THE SOURCES THEREOF.

IN which it is attempted to prove from a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states and vicissitudes of the atmosphere.

By CHARLES M'LEAN, Calcutta.

This valuable work, together with a view of the Science of Life,—and a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility—— Neatly printed on fine wove paper, and bound in boards, are now to be had at

W. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

The corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price One Dollar.)

august 14 eo7t

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgungy
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookereys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 aawstf

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham, Post-Master General.

Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. §5t

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

2aw3m

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

FOR SALE,

A FARM on the road leading to State Island, within four and an half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation —25 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kitchen garden, containing a great number of frit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.

For terms apply to

Thomas W. Francis,

No. 98 South Third Street.

july 18. §

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years past.

august 25 6

Doctor GOURDES,

No. 28, Pine-Street;

Late SURGEON in the armies of St. Domingo,

OFFERS his services to the inhabitants of Philadelphia in the line of his profession. He flatters himself that his long successful experience in the West-India fevers, will procure him the confidence of the citizens of this city; particularly those attacked by the present Epidemic.

august 25. eod3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,

18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

Willings & Francis.

june 29. dtf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallon—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,

Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who with any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

august 22

PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road.

august 21. tf

☞ Whereas *Catharine*, the Wife of the Subscriber, has left my bed and board without any just cause.—The said Catharine having contracted several debts on my account; this is therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account as I am determined not to answer any after the date of this advertisement. *JOHN KUHN.*

Philadelphia, 22d august, 1798. *3t

MR. LENTZ,

Teacher of the Piano Forte,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to attend his scholars and others at Germantown —should as many as Twelve request his attendance he will wait on them immediately.—Please to direct to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

august 20 *1w

☞ Any person in the neighbourhood of Germantown desirous of effecting Insurances at the Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North West Corner of Ninth and Market streets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house of Samuel W. Fisher, Esq. in Germantown.

august 13 §1w

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's.

august 11

☞ *Removal*—Walter Franklin has removed to the house of Mr. William Forbes, in Germantown, where the business of his office will be transacted during the continuance of the present epidemic.

august 10 2aw3w

☞ The Office of the Collector of this Port is removed to Congress Hall, where the Custom-House business is now transacted.

august 17.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 30.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

An oration appeared in your paper a few weeks since on the subject of foreign immigration. The inclosed oration containing sentiments delivered on the same subject you are requested to publish.

AN ORATION,

On the following question: "Would it be consistent with policy and justice to prohibit the immigration of foreigners into the United States?" delivered in a literary society at Princeton.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

But the immigration of foreign artists into America has another and a much more important effect on our domestic manufactures. Every artist who immigrates into America, and every implement of his art, or valuable machine he brings with him, lessens the quantity of labor, necessary to the practice of that art. To practise any art you must have laborers who know how to discharge their respective offices. Supposing that such laborers can be procured, the profits of the capital with which they are employed, will depend upon the price of the commodities manufactured, and the expence necessary to prepare them for sale. If the price at which the produce of the manufactory can be disposed of be known, the profits will vary with the expence in preparing it for market. This expence being composed of two parts—the price of the whole labor and of the gross materials upon which it is exercised, if the latter be given the profits of the manufactory will vary with the former, that is, with the wages of the workmen and their number; and this last expence, it is said, is too great in America to admit of the establishment of manufactories. I have shewn how the immigration of foreigners reduces the wages of each laborer, the other advantage I would wish to explain, is, its effect in diminishing the number of workmen engaged in the exercise of any art. A manufactory being supposed to produce a certain quantity of manufactured articles in a given time, with the labor of a certain number of workmen practising with a given dexterity, it is evident that if you encrease the dexterity of the workmen you may diminish their number, and yet prepare the same quantity of commodities for market. (Or, if you suppose their number to continue unvaried while they practise with twice their former skill of new laborers, they will, in the course of twelve months, prepare double the quantity of manufactures. Thus, by augmenting the dexterity of the workmen, in the proportion before mentioned, you double the gross income of the manufacturer, while you increase his expences only by the price of the additional gross materials consumed in the workshop. A similar effect is produced by the introduction of useful machines. Some of these, constructed at a small expence, will, when managed by a few skilful artists, perform the work done in a particular manufactory by two or three hundred workmen. Now, how are these machines and artists to be procured? The artists acquire their skill and dexterity by practice and they invent their machines to expedite and perfect their operations. The artists, therefore, can be found only where the arts are practised, and as they alone understand the management of the machines—these, even if they could be procured alone, which is for the most part impossible, would be useless when separated from the former. By importing the artists, you render it unnecessary to import the machines; they can afterwards construct them, or direct other artists in their fabrication—Hence it appears that the high price of labor, which prevents the establishment of manufactories in America, can be remedied only by encouraging the immigration of foreign artists. Whether any improvement in skill and dexterity, would enable the arts to flourish in America in the present state of her population? is a question not easily to be determined. It is possible that the expence necessary to establish and support them would still be too great; or, in other words, that the stock of the individual would still be employed to greater profit in agriculture than in any other art. There is, however, one fact, existing in this country, which leaves on my mind but little doubt, that with an accession of foreign artists, and the introduction of valuable machines, almost any art might be practised in the United States. We have some manufactories, Mr President, and not others. Thus we have manufactories of cotton in Pennsylvania, and the art of stamping both linen and cotton cloth is practised there to a very great extent, but even in Pennsylvania we have no woollen manufactories. In England these manufactories flourish in the same county; and consequently, the profits to be derived from employing a capital in them must be either equal, or very nearly so. If the profits of the cotton manufactory greatly exceeded those of the woollen, stock, which always seeks the most lucrative employment, would flow from the latter to the former, and the woollen manufactory would decline. As to the gross materials worked up in those arts, the whole of the cotton and a great part of the wool are imported into England, the the former from Asia, the latter, from Spain: and the manufactured articles are sold in the American market. But we can, with the advantage of a shorter carriage, undersell the English in their cotton manufactures, and, yet, under the same circumstances, they can undersell us in their woollens. Why? Because we have nearly equal skill with the English, in the one art but they surpass us in the other. This is the only answer that can be given. The rude materials used in those arts are equally convenient to us, as to the English, and if either manufacture has an advantage over the other in this respect, it is the woollen. Cotton is the growth of the Southern States only, but the whole country furnishes pasturage for sheep, and the wool of these which feed on the mountains of Virginia is reputed to be superior to that of Spain imported into England for her finer manufactures. Since then the profits of our cotton manufactory are sufficiently great to compensate the high price of labor in the practice of that art, and those of the woollen would be as great had our artists greater skill, it is a necessary conclusion, that it is for want of skill and dexterity, that the high price of labor impedes the practise of that art.

But to be convinced how highly skilful artists ought to be estimated, and how indefatigable every nation, rude in manufacturing art, should be in its exertions to procure them, we need only view the regulations of different states in regard to to their emigration and the exportation of their instruments of labour—England has enacted the severest laws to prevent other nations from profiting by their skill and the inventions of her artists. By a statute of George the First, it is decreed—"That artificers going into "to a foreign country and not returning within "six months after warning given them by "the British ambassador where they reside shall "be deemed aliens, and forfeit all their lands "and goods, and be incapable of any legacy or "gift." By a statute of George the second—"The captain of the vessel in which such artificer is transported, incurs for the first offence "a penalty of £500. for every artificer contracted with to be sent abroad, and imprisonment for twelve months, and for the second "offence a double penalty." And by a statute of George the Third—"Any person who exports or attempts to export any engines or implements used in printing callicoes, muslins, or linnens shall forfeit £500. and captains of vessels and custom house officers conniving at such offences, forfeit £100. and become incapable of holding any office under the crown." Similar regulations, some of which are even more severe than those already mentioned, have been formed in regard to all other machines used in any art practised in Great Britain. The exportation, even to the American colonies of every implement of manufacturing art, except one of very simple construction, is prohibited under the severest penalties. Other states have made regulations similar to those formed by England.

(To be Continued.)

Extract from an Address of the Editor of the Aurora, to his Patrons.

"The increase in the circulation of this paper has been beyond the editor's most sanguine expectations; and since persecution has assumed against him a "form and pressure," it has been rapid beyond parallel. Thus the daring hand of persecution already counteracts its own designs; disappointment and despair may prompt to more audacious stretches of illegal power—but under whatever form it may appear, of private assassination or public contempt of the established principles of the constitution and laws, or the more congenial instruments of oppressors prisons, chains, gibbets, the axe or bow-string, it shall never shake the *firm determination* of the editor to discharge his duty conscientiously: he may be made a victim to the dark rage of the worst enemies of our government and liberties; but it shall not be said of him, that he abandoned an important right, guaranteed by the constitution, because men entrusted for a time with the authority of the people, dared to forget their duty to trample on that right, and violate that constitution. It would be doubly criminal in him to shrink before the frowns of ambition or the malice of little men dazzled by the glare of power, at a time when the liberal support he receives from various parts of the United States, evince not only the stubborn consistency of freedom and the love of truth, but a marked approbation of his past conduct as well as a determination to aid him in the arduous and expensive undertaking in which he is engaged.

"The attention recently paid by his subscribers to old debts and prompt advances are marks of approbation the less equivocal because unsolicited, and very generally accompanied with the kindest and warmest expressions of esteem and friendship. The editor has had many struggles with his vanity to keep these gratifying marks of attention from his fellow-citizens within his scrutire; the publication of them would evince, that all the calumnies of the enemies of liberty in this country, have not deprived the editor of the good opinion of a great portion of his fellow citizens. Of his efforts to render his paper valuable, for correct information, and the detection of ignorant or systematic imposture, he needs not speak—the detected daily speak for him: his efforts shall be unremitting, to render it a compendium of useful and entertaining information, and a scourge to tyrants of every denomination."

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REMARKS.

Various reflections are excited on reading the foregoing extract. The encrease of subscribers to Bache's publications is a circumstance that merits attention.

There are but few persons who encourage publications so hostile to the peace, liberty and independence of this country, who would not join its enemies in subverting its constitution and government, and sacrificing its independence. Bache says this encrease is beyond his most sanguine expectation, and since he has been persecuted, "has been rapid beyond parallel." However false or true this may be, there is no doubt that the more recent and outrageous attacks on the government and its administration have been made in the spirit of enterprize and experiment, in order to try the strength of the laws and to excite the lukewarm partizans of the faction to come forward with their patronage. If Bache's assertions are true, he has succeeded in both objects, fully in one, but partially in the other; although he says persecution has assumed "a form and pressure." If however such atrocious calumnies are to pass with such "*a pressure*," and the government remains unshaken, we may defy the universe to produce a parallel for firmness and stability.

By the "daring hand of persecution," is intended the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers of the United States. These powers are counteracted by an encrease of impudence, and an encrease of subscribers—This impudence and this patronage are to drive the government to despair, and this despair is to "prompt to more audacious stretches of illegal power"—That is, the Editor of the Aurora, will so goad and belabor the men who administer the government, that the poor creatures who place implicit confidence in whatever *I* publish, shall believe that *I* am marked out for private assassination, or for prison chains, the gibbet, the ax, or the bow string, yea the Turkish bow string—My abuse shall be so open and undisguised that it shall sanction the fullest credulity on the part of my dupes and adherents, of all that hell, and my own heart can urge me to publish against government of the United States. While under this impression, they shall further believe that nothing but *conscientious* restitude could keep my "*firm determination*" from being shaken. The people may speak through their agents, and *dare* to trample on my right to abuse and belie their government and its agents—but I shall never shrink from my self purpose to bring the government into the contempt of the people, and the people into contempt of themselves—this action and re-action must produce the effect intended; for if the people can be brought to despise themselves, the way is prepared for their subjugation by any invader. The encouragement *I* receive, indicates progress in the work; and would render it highly criminal in me to shrink from the frowns of those whom I slandered before the people elected them, and whom I continue to abuse as ambitious and malicious, because they are now in power. No. no—At a time when *I* receive such liberal support, from various parts of the United States; when the *outrage* the disappointed, the factious, the exclusive patriots, evince such stubbornness in opposition to all that congress and the people have done, and are doing, and discover such love of *Aurora-truth*, and such a determination to aid me in my expensive undertaking—At such a time, I say, to shrink, I should forfeit all that I have made them believe I merit—all I am in the daily receipt of, besides what I have in reversion, should our friends the French succeed.

The receipt of old debts, and prompt advances, are *more* than paying the laborer his hire—to *me* they are marks of approbation. And whatever the people may say in public, I have had a great struggle with my vanity to retrain from publishing in the Aurora, what my friends say to me *privately*. These kind effusions have however had their influence—they are not lost upon me; I have doubled my diligence in my *proper vocation*; besides which, I have taken into my employ some of the best qualified blackguards in Europe or America. Besides originals, the Aurora now abounds with the richest flowers of billingsgate, falsehoods, anticipations, prophecies, innuendoes, and slanders, collected from the *Argus, Chronicle and Time Piece*,—some of which are transplanted into those papers from the Aurora hot beds. I do not at present publish those precious private testimonials,—the time may come when it may be necessary to do it. I conclude for the present, with assuring my private patrons that I shall continue to entertain them with bolting the government of this country and its administration, and attacking every one that I am informed speaks in favor of the people of the United States or against the French directory; for I am a scourge to tyrants of every denomination, except French.

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NEW-YORK, August 28.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

ANN BURNS, *vs.* JOHN BAKER. } ACTION of damages for a breach of promise of marriage before the hon. Judge KENT at the sittings held after July term, Friday, August 17th 1798.

Counsel for the Plaintiff.

Mr. HARRISON—Mr. MONROE.

For the Defendant.

Mr. EVERSTON—Mr. LEE.

Mr. Monroe, on behalf of the plaintiff, opened the cause. He stated to the court and jury, that his client was a young woman of respectable family and connections; that she had been addressed by the defendant, in the character of a lover, who sought a connection with her on honorable terms; that he continued his attention to her till he had effected her seduction, and when he had discovered she was pregnant, had abandoned her; that the defendant was a man who belonged to the society of the Methodists, and had introduced himself to his client as a preacher of the gospel, and under the cloak of religion effected her ruin. He trusted the jury would mark such conduct by heavy damages.

Thomas Ivers was the first witness called for the plaintiff. He swore that he knew the parties; that the defendant was a preacher in the Methodist church, and as such, became acquainted with the plaintiff, who was his grand-daughter; that he knew him frequently to wait upon her home, and shew the usual behaviour and attentions of a young man who was courting; that he, as well as her connections, had a high opinion of his religion, for he was very much accustomed to pray in the family, and to sing psalms, and it was considered by him as well as her friends, as a match.

Roderick M'Cloud, the next witness, was called to prove the defendant's handwriting—which having done, the following letter was produced and read in evidence—[It seems to have been written in answer to one, in which the plaintiff had informed him of being out of health]—As the correction of it would be something of a task, we give the letter of the *preacher*, verbatim et literatim, preserving even the spelling—It was addressed to Mr. Nancy Birn, Woodbridg

DEAR MADAM,

I had the pleasure this morning to Read a few lines from you my Dearest friend in which I had the Disagreeable News of your illness of body with gratatude I inform you that I am well in body and mind thanks be to GOD for these inestemable blessings it was with pleasure that I Received your letter but the News of your indisposion pierces my breast with Disagreeable and Keen Sensations of Sorrow but I flatter my self that it ariseth from the feteage of your Journey and that you will shortly Recover through Divine mersy and be restored to your helth and to my sight but in this I must Say Not my will but the will of god be Done

I have not yet gone the small Journey that I expected, and as Sercumstances now is I dont think I shall Mr,, asbury has arrived here and wishes me to go with him to willborough Conference I have not consented however the time approaches that I must leave you with all that I ingoy be neath the sun and enter in to an unkind World to preach the gospell of a glorious Redeemer or ellse fare well to happyness forever

it is vaine for us to murmur or repine at Divine providence let us gladly Do, and Sffer the Will of god our time is short and is wasting away eternaty is Rolling on a few more Roling suns & and meeting and parting will be no more O let it be our anktious Care to secure an interest in the blood of Jesus that we may meet where parting shall be nomore forever thare sickness and sorrow shall be done away

O then, let our affection be weaned from things of earth and let our harts be in heaven Dear Nancy let me entreat you to lay aside thos glomy thoughts Concerning the ingoyments of this present world and seek those ingoymints which from a bove by giving Christ your hart

but I must leas to wright my time and paper fales and Now to the arms of a bleeding savior I Comend your prisions soul and body hoping that he Who a lone can Do the Work Will bring you into soundness of helth of body mind and soul & gide & Comfort you through this short life and bring us at last to ingoy him and each other in a better world and now may the spirit of peace and love be with you my Dear let our love Constant and though partid in body Wee shall be present in mind and hart

thin mountains shall rise and oceons Roll
To sever us en Vain

I am your affectionate
Friend

New-York
July the 28, 1797 } JOHN BAKER.

Ebenezer Doughty was next called—He swore that the defendant told him about a twelve-month ago, at which time, as it afterwards appeared, the plaintiff was pregnant, that if a certain something turned up, he should be married very shortly.—otherwise not in two or three years; and that he was acquainted with the circumstance of the defendant's visiting her, and being attentive to her, and to her only.

William Vallead swore that he saw the defendant frequently visiting the plaintiff, and attending particularly to her; that he asked him if he intended to marry, and he said he did not know; on which the witness advised him to discontinue his visits, to which however he paid no regard, but went to see her as usual. At length it appeared the plaintiff was pregnant, and charged it upon the defendant—he did not pretend to deny it, but said, however, on being asked if he would marry her, that did not know how it might be, but he could not think of such a thing then, and begged the matter might rest there till he should come back from the country, where he was going to preach the gospel.

Margaret Morgan was then called as the last witness—She said that she was present when the defendant was sent for and told of the plaintiff's situation, and charged with his baseness to her, and reproached by her that he had seduced her *under a promise of marriage*. He admitted he was the father of the child, and as to the rest he replied, that he best and godliest of men had been overcome; that Adam and David, and Solomon had also fallen—but that this was all owing, however, to the warmth of her own passions; and in fine, that if *he had promised her marriage*, she could not *prove* it, nor could she recover any damages if she did, for he was not worth any thing.

Here the plaintiff's counsel rested the cause, leaving it to the jury to presume whether a promise of marriage was not so irresistable as to entitle them to a verdict.

The counsel for the preacher opened the defense by stating, that they should depend much on the failure of the plaintiff's proof; but if the jury should be of a different opinion, they should shew, in mitigation of damages, some very improper conduct on the part of the plaintiff, such as no virtuous woman could be guilty of; that they would next shew that the defendant was worth nothing, and of course it could not be expected that a verdict for large damages would be given, even if they should think the plaintiff had made out her case.

Roderick M'Cloud was then called again, as a witness for the defendant. He was asked by Mr. Lee if he was not knowing to the plaintiff having at some time granted improper liberties to a certain person? He answered very readily, that he was knowing to her granting very improper freedoms indeed, and such as he was persuaded no virtuous woman in such a situation would.—Here he was interrupted by Mr. Monroe, who told him that such was very exceptionable testimony, and that he must name precisely what these freedoms were, that the jury might judge of them—He was then asked who that person was who had received such improper favors? He boggled a little, and at length said he could not answer that question, as it affected too nearly his own character, but it being urged upon him, he confessed that he himself was the person. He was then asked if he was not also a Methodist preacher? This he declined answering, and his counsel attempted to support the objection, but it being ruled by the court to be proper, he was compelled to answer in the affirmative.—He was then asked to tell the jury exactly what these freedoms were; this seemed to trouble him sorely; but after a little hesitation it came out, that she had permitted him to wait upon her home, four or five times, and——*to kiss her*, and he had once laid his hand on her neck;—but it appeared from further examination, that she had resisted him even when he attempted to kiss her, and absolutely refused him when he attempted to take any further liberties. He acknowledged this was after she was in a state of pregnancy; but denied that it was produced by any preconcerted plan between the defendant and himself; or that he had done it with a view to inform the defendant of it or assist him in his cause. After being interrogated by Mr. Monroe about twenty minutes, and going through what may be called *a sweating process*, he was permitted to retire.

James Gourlay was called to prove the defendant's circumstances, which he swore were quite pennrious, but that his father might be worth 3 or 400l.

The evidence being closed Mr. Everston, for the defendant, arose and addressed the jury in behalf of his client.—He said, he felt himself uncommonly at a loss what to say in this cause, which he thought was not supported by testimony; for the answer of the defendant to the plaintiff, "that she could not prove that he ever promised her marriage, was very equivocal evidence that he had—that the plaintiff having proved that she was a person of respectable connections, and rather above the defendant, instead of having the effect to increase the damages, ought in fact to lessen them; for it shewed she had not lost an opportunity of making a very good match. But what weighed most in his mind was, her own behaviour, which he could not but consider as very reprehensible—that it was a maxim in law, that a plaintiff should always come into court to ask for justice "with pure hands," but as to this person, it having been proved by their own evidence, that she had had a child by means of illicit commerce, they could not think her a very virtuous woman, but that her behaviour to the witness, the Rev. Mr. M'Cloud was in his mind a forfeiture of all character—for a woman who was courted by one man, to suffer another to wait upon her home, to kiss her, and fondle with her so much as even to lay his hand upon her neck, evinced, he would say, "a violent propensity to concubinage;" and no virtuous woman would do it, especially at the age of five and twenty, when the passions may be supposed in some measure to have cooled. He concluded by recommending to the Jury to consider the defendant's circumstances.

Mr. Harrison then rose, and in a speech of about half an hour, addressed the jury in that eloquent and impressive manner, which always characterises that gentleman when speaking under the conviction that he advocates the cause of the injured. He told the jury he found an embarrassment almost equal to that professed by the council of the other side, in what manner to express himself on this interesting occasion. It was his duty to strip the assumed cloak of religion from the shoulders of villainy, and expose it to the world in all its naked deformity. When the garb of sanctity was borrowed for the vile and detestable purpose of seduction, when the face of devotion was put on to accomplish the design of entering the unsuspecting roof of hospitality, and planting a dagger in its vitals, no language could do justice to the subject, or give expression to the indignation that he felt. He would not, he said, detain the jury by a minute examination of the testimony; he submitted the force of it to them in full confidence that they would readily discern where the truth lay. As to the pitiful defence which had been set up, that she had granted improper liberties to another person, at a time when she had received promise of marriage from the defendant, he was unable to see as the gentleman on the other side had done the great crime in it.—it was to be remembered that the witness had been received by her as the friend of her lover, and considering his extraordinary appearance of sanctity, she could not think there was much harm in granting him the liberty of kissing her cheek—perhaps after resistance—perhaps in a frolicksome mood. As to the plea of poverty in the defendant, if that was permitted, all morality would be at an end. it would only be for a man to say he was poor, and could not pay damages, and he might commit any crime with impunity. Since it had arrived to that pass, that public teachers of religion, instead of setting a pattern of virtue, exhibited the most flagrant examples of vice and infamy, it had become the duty of Courts and Juries to exert all their powers and all their influence to preserve the morals of the community, and he would conclude by saying, that if the Jury did not mark this case, by a verdict of exemplary damages, he was very apprehensive of the pernicious efforts it would have on society.

His Honor Judge Kent, then stated to the jury the law, as it applied to the facts in the case, and gave them a summary of the evidence; he observed that they must not permit their feelings to control their judgment; but it was for them to consider if it did not appear from the testimony of M'Cloud, that there had been a plan concerted to seduce and ruin the plaintiff by two unprincipled hypocrites—but they were the proper and constitutional judges of the facts and he left the whole cause in their hands.

The Jury brought in their verdict next morning for plaintiff—damages 750 dollars.

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The following patriotic address has been unanimously agreed to by the legislature of this state at their present session.

To the President of the United States of America.

The respectful address of the Senate and Assembly of the state of New-York.

SIR,

PERSUADED that it was the duty and interest of the United States to preserve and cultivate peace and a good understanding with all nations, we unanimously approve of the measures you have taken for that purpose with respect to France.

The manner in which our ministers of peace and conciliation have been treated and rejected by that Republic, we consider as an infraction of the laws and usages of civilized nations, and as a violation of that equality of sovereign rights which ought to subsist and be maintained between them.—The indignity offered to our nation by that treatment is greatly aggravated by pecuniary requisitions. On these topics we cannot reflect without surprise and indignation. When to these considerations are added, those extensive depredations on our commerce, which no amicable overtures for accommodation could induce the Directory to forbear or suspend, we think our situation relative to that republic, so serious, as to render a general expression of the public sentiment indispensable.

Being a free and independent people, we are determined to remain so. The Constitution of the United States is the deliberate work and free choice of the people, and we will at every hazard maintain it. The government of the United States results from the constitution, and being administered by men constitutionally chosen and appointed, shall in all its constitutional and legal proceedings, receive our decided support.—And whatever differences of opinion may have existed among us on local questions, on these great points, we neither are, nor will be, a divided people; but on the contrary, it is our unanimous resolution, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, to maintain and defend our national honor, rights and Independence, against the French Republic and every other nation and power.

We are convinced of the necessity of union among ourselves, and shall regard those as unworthy, who at this momentous juncture of our affairs shall attempt to disseminate discord among the people, who while united, are able to repel the attacks of any enemy that may dare to invade our country.

This state, Sir, will in every event, and to every extent, bear her full proportion of the national burthens, in full confidence that due attention will be paid to the strong claims she holds on the national defence and protection.

We cannot on this occasion omit expressing the satisfaction we derive from the fresh instance of great and disinterested patriotism which your illustrious predecessor has manifested. He has been, and may he long continue to be, the instrument of great good, and the example of great virtue to his fellow-citizens. You also have strong and well

founded claims to their gratitude. May a kind providence enable you to add to them by ſuch councils and meaſures as will ſpeedily ſecure the bleſſings of honourable peace to our nation, and to yourſelf the honour and ſatisfaction of having wiſely and ſucceſsfully fulfilled the duties of your exalted and important ſtation.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

☞ *THE NEWS.*

[*From the* SALEM *Paper of yeſterday.*]

Yeſterday captain Beſom arrived at Marblehead from Bayonne, in France. His original deſtination was to Bilboa; but he was taken by a French privateer, within a ſhort ſail of his port, and carried into Bayonne, where he found numbers of his countrymen and other neutrals, the victims of a ſyſtem of plunder, which diſregards every principle of juſtice or morality. An indiſcriminate condemnation of captured property was carrying on at Bayonne; *that* taken from Americans and condemned, amounted to nearly a *million* and a half of dollars.—Capt Beſom loſt his cargo, but by ſome compromiſe retained his veſſel, in which he brought home forty of his countrymen, and ſaved them from the alternative of entering on board French privateers, or ſtarving. The pretexts for condemning were of the moſt trivial kind, and amounted to nothing ſhort of a declaration of war againſt all neutral property.

They expected, at Bayonne that theſe acts of rapine would finally rouſe the Americans to war, and that in conſequence their Weſt-India colonies muſt fall; but theſe events they diſregarded as of no importance, ſo long as there was commerce for their privateers to prey upon. New privateers, from 16 to 20 guns, were continually building and launching, and they were profeſſedly deſtined againſt the Americans, at whoſe conduct they affect to much irritated.

But the merchants, and people of information, who were not imediately intereſted in privateering, diſcovered an uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate of things, when they dared to expreſs their ſentiments, and appeared to be both tired of their government, and aſhamed of the injuries which were heaped upon the Americans.

The military themſelves, who are diſtributed throughout the country to keep the people in awe, begin to murmur; not at the cauſe in which they were engaged, but that their pay was conſiderably reduced.

There was a good deal of talk, at Bayonne, of an expectation that Spain would withdraw her connections with France. This would be extending the field of privateering, and encreaſing the emoluments of the directory, who receive 15 per cent of the amount of all prizes.

Capt. Beſom has favored us with French papers to the 16th of June.

By the *Clef du Cabinet des Souverains* of the 10th June, it appears that the French government had received an Engliſh paper containing the diſpatches from the American Envoys to the Preſident of the United States, which were communicated by the Preſident to Congreſs on the 3d of April. In conſequence thereof the following letters paſſed between Mr. Gerry and Mr. Talleyrand—which letters are alſo publiſhed in the ſaid paper, after a *long*, *inſidious*, and in many reſpects *falſe*, commentary on the diſpatches. It does not appear that the diſpatches themſelves have ever been publiſhed in Paris.

Intereſting Correſpondence.

The Miniſter of Exterior Relations [M. TALLEYRAND] to Mr. GERRY.

Paris, May 30 1798.

I communicate to you, Sir, a *London Gazette* of the 15 of May (old ſtyle.) I cannot learn without ſurprize that ſome perfidious perſons have availed themſelves of the retired manner in which the Envoys of the *United States* choſe to live, to make them propoſitions and hold with them converſations, the object of which was evidently to deceive them.—I beg you to let me know immediately the names of the perſons deſignated by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and alſo the name of the lady whom Mr. PINCKNEY declares to have converſed with him on American affairs. If you have an objection to ſending them in writing pleaſe to communicate them confidentially to the bearer. I rely on your zeal to enable the government to inveſtigate theſe intrigues, of which I congratulate you on not being the dupe, and in your deſire to ſee it perfectly ſatisfied.

Mr. GERRY'S *Anſwer.*

Paris, May 31, 1798.

Your letter, Citizen Miniſter of the 30th inſt. and the Gazette to which it refers have been handed me. The laſt contains all the *informal negociations* communicated by the Envoys to their government.

If unauthorized perſons have come forward, or if having limited powers they have exceeded them, they have abuſed the French Government and the Envoys; I am not competent to judge of this, as they did not produce any documents whatever to prove that they were authoriſed to treat with us. The publications in queſtion ſuffice to ſhow, how very delicate my ſituation is, with reſpect to the names of theſe perſons, and they contain circumſtances which I hope will enable you to inveſtigate the affair without inſiſting upon further communications from me. Deſirous however to diſpel ſuſpicions by which innocent perſons may be embarraſſed, I have no objection to declare that three of the individuals alluded to are ſtrangers, and that the fourth acted only as a meſſengar and interpretor. You will obſerve, Citizen Miniſter, the extreme reluctance of the Envoys, to this informal mode of treating, by their reply of October 30th, to certain propoſitions that had been made them. The 1ſt of November they determined to put an end to ſuch communicatioos, and have kept their reſolution, in oppoſition to repeated attempts that have been made. They nevertheleſs conſider it their duty to communicate every thing to their government.

Accept, Citizen Miniſter, the aſſurance of my profound eſteem.

ELBRIDGE GERRY.

The Miniſter of Foreign Relations to Mr. Gerry.

I have received, ſir. your letter of yeſterday. You inform me, 1ſt, that the Gazette preſented you contains all the informal negociations communicated by the Envoys to their government; 2dly, That the perſons in queſtion have not produced to your knowledge any document whatever to ſhow that they were accredited; 3dly, That three of the individuals alluded to (viz. *in the order I have placed them W, X Y,*) are ſtrangers: the fourth, that is Z, hath acted only as a meſſenger and interpreter.

Although I fully conceive of your reluctance to name theſe perſons, I muſt pray you inſtantly to ſubject it to the importance of the object: pleaſe either to give me their names in writing, or communicate them in confidence to the bearer; name the woman that Mr. Pinckney alludes to; tell me if any of the citizens attached to my office, and authoriſed by me to ſee the Envoys, have ſaid a word that had the leaſt affinity to the diſguſting propoſal made by X and Y to remit any ſum whatever, for *corrupt purpoſes.*

Mr. GERRY'S *Anſwer.*

Paris, June 3, 1798.

CITIZENS MINISTER,

I have received your letter of the 1ſt inſt. in which after having repeated a part of mine of the 31ſt May, you urge me immediately to yield to the importance of the object, and to give you, &c.

As to the perſons deſignated by X, Y and Z, I will forward you their names in writing under my hand and ſeal, *if you will aſſure me they ſhall not be publiſhed as coming from me,* although this meaſure does not appear to me neceſſary to diſcover them—and Z informs me that he will make himſelf known, as W has never ſaid a word to me relative to X, or any part of our communication, I preſume that the manifeſt inconvenience that would reſult to me from relying upon mere hearſay, is a ſufficient excuſe for omitting his name.

I cannot give you the name of any woman, for no one has had any political conference with me ſince my arrival in *Paris.*

As to the citizens attached to your office and authorized by you to ſee the Envoys in your official communications, I cannot recollect one word from any of them that had the leaſt relation to the propoſitions made by X. and Y. in their informal negociations, to pay money for *corrupt diſtributions.*

Accept &c.

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. GERRY.

Paris, June 4, 1798.

SIR,

Your letter of yeſterday is juſt received. You may addreſs to me in perfect confidence the names that you announced under your hand and ſeal. I aſſure you they ſhall not be publiſhed as coming from you.

[The names have in fact been ſent to the Miniſter, who inſtantly depoſited them with the proper authority.]

☞ A letter follows the preceding, from *M Hauteval,* by which it appears that he is the perſon deſignated by Z. and in which he repreſents that he acted only as meſſenger and interpreter in the communications that paſſed directly between the *envoys* and the *miniſter.*—It appears from the commentary, before mentioned, that Mr. GERRY was viewed by the French government in a very different light from Meſſrs. PINCKNEY and MARSHALL, and by remaining in Paris he involved himſelf in the above mortifying, if not degrading correſpondence.

☞ READER!—Pleaſe now to read the diſpatches from our envoys to Paris, publiſhed three moths ſince. If you have them not, ſend immediately and borrow, or buy it.

Paris, June 15.

We believe that Buonaparte is already at the place of his deſtination, and that the Engliſh admiral who is allowed to have no more than 10 ſhips, will not have been able to overtake him.

The United States of America are threatened with a revolution. The friends of liberty furious againſt the Senate, and above all againſt the Preſident, who openly eſpouſes the cauſe of the Engliſh, to the detriment of the Great Nation, diſavow their conduct. The Houſe of Repreſentatives partake in a great degree of this indignation againſt the accomplices of the Britiſh cabinet; and hardly will they wait the elections, which will take place in the autumn, to deſtroy their fatal influence.—[*Stories of this kind have been ſo often ſent from* America, *that we have no doubt they are really believed in* France.]

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

POSTSCRIPT.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, a gentleman handed us a Greenock letter of the 21ſt of June—it ſays, "this morning's accounts from Ireland ſtill continue favourable."

It appears too, from the official details in the Glaſgow Courier of the 19th June, that order is about to be eſtabliſhed in the north of Ireland

The Iriſh inſurgents in the counties of Down and Antrim have thrown down their arms and given up their leaders—Monroe, a famous one, was executed on the 16th of June—he was the county Down general.

The following paragraph is from the Glaſgow Courier of the above date.

"Talleyrand Perigord the French miniſter for foreign affairs, has at length publiſhed in the French newſpapers, a laboured, though a flimſy and pitiful juſtification of his conduct on the late American negociation at Paris, in which, after deſcribing the cauſes of difference between the two republics, he diſavows all knowledge of the myſtical intriguers who made the corrupt propoſitions to the American envoys; reflects ſeverely on the harſh and unaccommodating behaviour of Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall, who he ſays, evinced the greateſt prejudices againſt France; gives to Mr. Gerry a certain degree of impartiality and a deſire to liſten favourably to every thing that might tend to reconcile the two countries: and concludes by aſcribing the conduct of America to the criminal attempts of the Britiſh cabinet. We ſhall lay this curious publication before our readers in our next."

Extract of a letter from Greenock to a gentleman in this city, dated June 20.

"We wrote you yeſterday, to which we refer. We were then much alarmed for the ſtate of Ireland, a moſt ſerious rebellion having broken out, and many engagements having taken place with the King's troops, in which the Rebels were frequently in great force, and their numbers, notwithſtanding the loſs they ſuſtained, appeared to be faſt encreaſing. We were, however, very much relieved by a letter we received this evening from our correſpondent, a very reſpectable character, in Belfaſt; by which as you will perceive by the annexed extract therefrom, every thing is in a train of being ſettled there. Only two days ago our friend adviſed his having brought his family into Belfaſt about a week before, but not conſidering them in ſafety there, he was about ſhipping them to Scotland. Now, that the North is quiet, we are pretty confident the South ſoon will be alſo."

Extract from the letter above mentioned.

Belfaſt, June 18.

"My laſt was on the 14th, which I hope you have received. It was written at a ſerious time. I however have now the pleaſure of informing you that every appearance of Rebellion in the North ſeems to be at an end, and the leaders diſpoſed of. So confirmed am I in this belief, that I am this day ſending back my family and furniture to my ſeat in the country, about a mile from town, where I hope once more to enjoy peace and comfort. In a ſhort time, I have no doubt things will come round here. To day the Durham Cavalry went on to Dublin, as did ſeveral other regiments, general Nugent having no more occaſion for their aſſiſtance. Both the counties of Down and Antrim are tranquil, and our markets again tolerably ſupplied."

It is with high pleaſure we inform the public that his majeſty's frigate Andromeda, captain Taylor, and ſloop of war Lynx, captain Hall, have taken the following ſhips cruiſing on our coaſt with a view of plundering our trade—the former a French corvette of 22 guns ſent into Halifax—the latter, a privateer of 16 guns and a ſchooner of 12 guns, which are both ſafe in Bermuda.

Extract of a letter, dated Mole St. Nicholas, 22d July.

"We had a ſerious attack from the Brigands here yeſterday morning, they carried a poſt we had eſtabliſhed on the top of a hill, where they appeared about three weeks ago, we had about 60 men defending the poſt, but being of different nations, a number of them deſerted to the enemy, of courſe the charge was left to a few Britiſh troops, who kept up a retreating fire, until they got into the garriſon, we loſt a few men on this occaſion.

"The mortars, immediately after our troops came in, began to play on the enemy, which drove them away from the poſt in a few hours, when we again took poſſeſſion of it.

"We were at the ſame time attacked by 2 or 3000 Brigands, in a place called the Gorge, which ſtood a deal of reſiſtance, a continued fire being kept up for a conſiderable time—We have loſt very few troops on this occaſion, the enemy has loſt a number both killed and taken priſoners—our troops were out after them laſt night."

Died, yeſterday morning, in the 23d year of his age, after a ſhort indiſpoſition, Wm. G. GLENTWORTH, Eſq. Deputy Regiſter in the Court of Chancery.

On Sunday laſt, in the 49th year of his age, the Rev. BENJAMIN FORSTER, D. D. paſtor of the Baptiſt Church aſſembling in Gold-ſtreet, in this city, after a ſhort but painful illneſs, which he bore with a patience and reſignation becoming the Chriſtian and the divine.

"His ſtrenuous attachment to the liberties of man, his exemplary life and Chriſtian deportment towards men of every deſcription, the doctrine he preached, his indefatigable labors of love in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, and the bleſſings that attended his miniſtry to ſaid church for near ten years, together with ſome of his laſt dying words which he uttered to a miniſtering brother a few hours before his death, in which he manifeſted the moſt unſhaken confidence in the mercy of God, through a Mediator, without an apparent doubt or intervening cloud, exhorting him at the ſame time to hold up the importance and reality of the Chriſtian religion as the only ground of comfort and ſupport to a dying perſon, cannot but induce all who love the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and the bereaved church, to have him in grateful remembrance; and while they lament their unſpeakable loſs, conclude that death to him was great gain. And perhaps had the infidels of the day, and the ſcoffers of the age been preſent, to have beheld the calmneſs and firmneſs with which he expreſſed his proſpects of eternal glory, they would have been conſtrained each one to ſay, let me die the death of the righteous, and let my laſt end be like his

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treaſury of the United States, for the renewal of the following Certificates of Six Per Cent Funded Stock, ſtanding in the name of *John Carbonell*, of London, the ſaid Certificates having been loſt on board the Swallow Packet, Captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York

No. 3072 1 *Cert. for* 2000 *dolls.*
2964 1 *do.* 5000
10,577 1 *do* 3000

Willings & Francis.

Philadelphia, auguſt 30. eo6w

City Commiſſioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN purſuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May, 1798,

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the firſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year, to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine ſtreet,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Muſſerry,
And High ſtreets.
Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar ſtreets.
The Cellar under the City Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll gates.)

A ſtated meeting of the City Commiſſioners will be held at the City Hall every Tueſday morning at ten o'clock, during the preſent epidemic. co1m

Twenty Dollars Reward,

LOST between Germantown and the middle Ferry, on the 29th inſtant, a Small Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing Bank Notes to the amount of one hundred and fifty Dollars and upward—ſeveral other papers that can be of no uſe to any other perſon but the owner.—Whoſoever has found ſaid Pocket Book and returns it to Enſign George W. Stall at the Camp near Schuylkill ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

auguſt 30 6t

☞ The COMPTING-HOUSE of Meſſrs NICKLIN & GRIFFITH is removed to the reſidence of P. Nicklin, near the Falls of Schuylkill.

auguſt 25. d6t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *Auguſt* 30.

CITY-HOSPITAL REPORT,

From 29th to 30th Auguſt.

ADMITTED.

Barney Mc'Adams Marketſtreet
Peter Cunningham
Geo. Cowan ſloop Induſtry Penroſe's wharf
Wm. Sougan Water ſtreet below South ſt.
Henry Ludwick Sippen ſt above Fourth ſt.
Thomas M'Gawan Fourth ſt. near Plumb ſt
Hannah Scargill South Front Street
Michael Cooper Relief Alley
Charlotte No. 4 Laurel Court
Elihu Mecker No. 300 North Front ſtreet.
Henry Shrum
George Shrum Corner Front & Callowhill Street.

DIED.

John M'Cabe	4 days ill previous to ad.
John Lambert	6 do.
Edw. Callaghan	3 do.
Nat. Kerr	1 do.
Hugh Dougherty	6 do.
Hannah Scargill	8 hours after admiſſion.
Barney M'Adams	3 do.
George Cowan	4 do.

Diſcharged—Cured.

Rachel Davis—John Robinſon—William Grey—Moſes Carell.

Remaining in the Hoſpital 67, 20 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred in Hoſpital Ground.

From City Hoſpital	8
City and Liberties	16
Total	24

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER.
JAMES THOMPSON, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. JONES, *Preſident.*

Atteſt,
WM. PENROSE, Clerk pro tem.

Buried in the ſeveral Church burying grounds, excluſive of thoſe at the Hoſpital for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock laſt evening—15 adults—3 children.

FIFTY-THREE new caſes of the prevailing fever, reported by 19 Phyſicians, for the laſt 24 hours.

DIED—In New York, of the fever, HENRY HAYDOCK; AARON SHARPLESS, formerly of Cheſter county; FRANCIS SHANNON, (a native of Ireland) late of this city.

——, In Cheſter county, at the houſe of Dr. John Morris, ROBERT EVANS, of Peterſburgh, in Virginia.

——, At Germantown, on Tueſday, Mr. JOSEHH DOUGLASS, of this city.

——, In this city, yeſterday morning, Mr. JOHN MURPHY, Innkeeper, Lætitia court.

Alſo, the Wife of James Ker.

——, Mr. WETHERELL, broker.

——, Mr. LOCKE, gauger.

DONATIONS,

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill, for the uſe of the Poor.

Auguſt 29. One cart load of vegetables collected by the clerks of High ſtreet market.
Fifty bundles of rye ſtraw and 6 buſhels of potatoes from Mrs. Logan,
One tierce Rice, from Meſſrs. Simon and Hayman Gratz.

By order of the Committee,
PETER MIERCKEN, *Chairman.*

Auguſt 30.

The Committee who have charge of the Tents will be much obliged to ſuch of their fellow-citizens, who may have any ſtraw to diſpoſe of, if they will be kind enough to ſend it to the Tents, on the Commons near the Powder Houſe as the ſame is much wanted to make the ſituation of the Poor comfortable.

By order of the Committee,
PETER MIERCKEN, chairman.

Mr. Pinckney was at Lyons the 10th June.

The union of the people of the United States, as diſcovered by their proceedings through the continent, has driven the foreign faction to deſpair—Their madneſs is diſcovered in the following direct and open propoſition for arming againſt the government, which appears in the Aurora of this morning.

It behoves every republican who values the liberties of his country, his own ſecurity and that of his family, to provide himſelf with arms, and to habituate himſelf to the conſtant uſe of them—for the *tenets* reached up by the wretches who follow in the train of our adminiſtration, are calculated to convert the people of theſe free ſtates into only two claſſes—*Janiſaries and Mutes.*

It appears that all the honor of perſecution for violating the Sedition Law, will not accumulate on citizen Aurora—Several dupes of the unprincipled leaders of the Jacobin Gang, are in a fair way of coming in for ſnacks o' the benefits reſulting from that wholeſome regimen.

It has been ſtated that ſome of the printers who have incurred the penalty of the law againſt ſeditious publications, are to be indemnified from a purſe raiſed among the faction.—I like this, ſays a correſpondent—it is but juſt that thoſe who burn the fingers of cats-paw printers, (and this is the fact with reſpect to almoſt every man of them) ſhould pay for the roaſt.

At a reſpectable meeting of the Citizens of Philadelphia, at Fouquet's Hotel, on Friday 24th Aug. 1798,

Robert Wharton, Eſq. in the Chair, and *Henry Wikoff*, Secretary.

It was reſolved by the meeting that ROBERT WALN, be recommended to his fellow citizens as a ſuitable perſon to repreſent the city of Philadelphia in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States—That FRANCIS GURNEY, be recommended to the citizens comprizing the diſtrict of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, as Senator for ſaid diſtrict: And that Lawrence Seckel, Jacob Hilzheimer, John Clemens Stocker, Samuel W. Fiſher, Richard Rundle and Michael Keppele, be recommended to their fellow-citizens as fit perſons to repreſent the city of Philadelphia in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſtate Legiſlature.

At a meeting of a number of Citizens of the Northern Liberties, at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Gano, ſign of Preſident Adams, on Wedneſday evening, the 22d of Auguſt, 1798—

Mr. JAMES SWAIN, in the Chair, and Mr. ANDREW SHUSTER, Secretary

The Committee appointed on the firſt inſtant, made report, that they have had a conference with the ſeveral deputations from the meetings of the diſtrict of Southwark, Germantown and Buſſletown—and taking into conſideration the critical ſituation of our country, at preſent, it was

Reſolved unanimouſly, That from our knowledge of the ſeveral candidates, and their being attached to the Federal government—and the known patriotiſm, integrity and abilities of the following gentlemen, we beg leave to recommend them to our fellow citizens, as ſuitable perſons for their ſupport at the enſuing election.

Senator.—FRANCIS GURNEY.

For the Diſtrict compoſed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware.

Repreſentative in Congreſs,
THOS MIFFLIN.

For the county of Philadelphia; and *for Repreſentatives in the Aſſembly for the County of Philadelphia,*

Richard Tittermary,	Samuel Wheeler,
Charles Swift,	Thomas Forreſt,
Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenburg,	Thomas Paul.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,
JAMES SWAIN, Chairman.
Andrew Shuſter, Secretary.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

New-York Auguſt 29.

Arrived,

Ship Jane, Gardner, Greenock 67

The Fanny has arrived at Greenock in 30 days.

Ship Eliza has ſafe arrived at Falmouth from Savannah.

Captain Maxfield left at Kingſton for Zenobia, captain W. S. Brown, to ſail on the 12th or 15th of Auguſt.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Preſident, captain Bret, 6 days from Waſhington N. C. who informs, that the day before he ſailed the brig ——, Wooden, of Edenton arrived there from the Weſt-Indies, having been taken on her paſſage, a little to the ſouthward Ocracock bar, by a French privateer, a prize maſter and 6 Frenchmen put on board, and ordered for a French port, leaving captain W. and two of his crew alſo on board—captain W. aſſiſted by his two men, took an opportunity when the Frenchmen were forward unarmed, to ſeize their arms and ruſh forward, when two of them, conſcious of their guilt, and expecting to meet the puniſhment they merited, jumped overboard, he then ſecured the other 5, hoiſted out his boat, and made every effort to ſave them, but in vain. Captain W not being able to hoiſt in his boat, loſt her.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia. Auguſt 29 1791.

LETTERS for the Britiſh Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Friday the 31ſt inſt. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid.

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

Auguſt 28th, 1798.

THOSE Perſons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a ſealed cover directed to the reſpective payer and lodged in the Poſt Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Caſhier.

aug. 29 d1f

Removal to Germantown,

From 136, *Market-Street.*

☞ RICHARD BAYLEY & Co. for the accommodation of their friends during the prevailing ſickneſs in the City, have opened a ſtore oppoſite to Doctor Martins, where they will find an extenſive aſſortment of Chintzes, Muſlins, Table Linen, and every other article in the Linendrapery and Haberdaſhery line.

auguſt 29 d1ot

W. Young,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

INFORMS his friends and wholeſale cuſtomers in the country, who find it diſagreeable to enter the city during the preſent Fever, That orders will be received, and executed with all poſſible diſpatch, at the

WHITE-HALL PRINTING OFFICE,

in the white building, above the Mile Stone, on the Ridge-Road.

*** His cuſtomers in the city are alſo informed that the Store in the City will be open, every day, Sunday excepted, from Nine until One of the clock.

auguſt 29. d1w

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subſcribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have alſo on hand at their ſtores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the poſt will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

auguſt 28. d1f

Arrived in the ſhip Pennſylvania, Capt. WILLIAMSON, *from Hamburgh, now lying at Cheſter.*

A Number of GERMAN SERVANTS, men, women, boys and girls, amongſt whom are Gunſmiths, Carpenters, Turners, Taylors, Blackſmiths, Gardeners, Maſons, Coachmen, Huntſmen, &c. &c. whoſe time of ſervitude is to be diſpoſed of on board the Ship, by

GURNEY & SMITH.

auguſt 27.

☞ The Office of the Board of Commiſſioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. between Great-Britain and the United States, is removed to the houſe of Matthew M'Connell, Eſq. on the Harford Road.

auguſt 16 3t

Lands for sale by private Contract,

Propoſals will be received, by the ſubſcriber, until the firſt day of September next, for the purchaſe of any of the following very valuable tracts of land with their improvements.

In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground ſituate in the county of Albany in the town called Lanſingburgh, and diſtinguiſhed or known on a map of ſaid town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouhs River, the other of them near Devilard's ſnuff mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Brouh's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66¾ acres.

4 A tract of land ſituate in Montgomery ounty, being a part of the tract called Jeſſup's urchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in a divi on of the ſaid p rchaſe into townſhips by being art of townſhip No. 4. beginning at the S W. ounds of ſai purchaſe and at the ſoutherly corner of ſaid townſhip containing by eſtimation about 5 11 acres.

5. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Montgomery, aforeſaid, being alſo a part of Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips, by being part of townſhip No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of ſaid townſhip at the diſtance of 262 chains and 50 links from the moſt ſoutherly corner thereof.

6. A tract of land ſituate in Ulſter county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburghs patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid on the N. E. ſide of the river Delaware, being alſo a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Green patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1 at the general partition of ſaid patent which came to the ſhare of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and diſtinguiſhed on the maps of the ſub diviſion thereof made by Charles Webb, ſurveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs ſome diſtance on the river Delaware and contains about 3 57 acres

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid in the ſouth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore grant by Robert R. Livingſton to Nathaniel Sachel.

9. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter, beginning on the Papekunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general diviſion of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided ſeventh parts of two ſeveral parcels of lands ſituate in the townſhips of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. ſide of Tioga river, the ſame being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, theſe two ſevenths contain about 5763 acres.

11. One equal and undiviſed ſeventh part of the ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,885 acres.

12. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being alſo about 2,885 acres.

In the State of Maryland.

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchaſe in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Aſocoſſin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince George's county on the eaſtern branch of the Potomack, containing about 1316 acres.

15. A tract of land with the houſe and improvement called Aron, lying on the eaſtern branch of the river Potomack, oppoſite to the city of Waſhington in Prince George's county containing about 175 acres.

16. A tract of land wtih the houſes, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Waſhington containing about 2088 acres.

17. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called ſpruce ſpring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, alſo one undivided moiety of 235 tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 inclusive, omitting and excepting three lots which are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which ſaid lands adjoin.

In the State of Virginia.

A tract of Meadow land with conſiderable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 295 acres.

Edward Fox, auctioneer.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1798. 2aw

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS David and John Graham, late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have aſſigned over all their effects, real and perſonal, to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of their creditors—

Notice is hereby given,

To all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their reſpective debts to the aſſignees at their office No. 62 Dock-ſtreet In failure whereof, legal meaſures will be taken for the recovery of ſuch as are not immediately diſcharged.

SIMON WALKER, CHARLES GILCHRIST, GEORGE HUMPHREYS, } Aſſignees of David & John Graham.

july 7. tth&s 15ep.

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.

The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information, Enquire of JOHN CRAIG, No. 12 Dock-ſtreet.

may 16

☞ The Poſt-Office will be moved on Monday the 13th inſtant, at one o'clock P. M. to the North-ſide of Market-ſtreet, the firſt houſe Weſt of Eleventh-ſtreet, where Merchants and others are requeſted to ſend for their letters; as the Letter carriers will be ſtopped carrying letters out, after that time.

Poſt-Office Philadelphia, auguſt 11.

A Houſe to let,

In Fourth ſtreet, next door to the Indian Queen. Enquire of ROBERT SMITH, No. 58, South Front ſtreet. § july 25

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Inſurance Company of North America.

For Insurance againſt Fire, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expence than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force or by reaſon of any civil commotion; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount: One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to Houſes and other Buildings

1ſt. The ſite and poſition; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials; how ſecured by battlements or party walls; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury; the age and condition of the building; and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe, alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way; what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept, will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflamable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked; Looking glaſſes, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798. Feb. 14. 1aw1f

James C. & Saml. W. Fiſher,

No. 13 Arch-Street,
Have for Sale

200 Caſks beſt refined Salt Petre
Beſt London Window Glaſs from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10
Ditto Glaſs Ware in Caſks aſſorted conſiſting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 2aw1f

Patent Ploughs,

TO be ſold for caſh by Joſeph Salter at Aſſon Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeſſe Evans, Lumberton. Thoſe who have uſed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require leſs team, break the ground better are kept in order at leſs expence and are ſold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much ſimplified and conſiſts of but one piece of caſt iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ſcrews and taken off at pleaſure

Patent rights for vending with inſtructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the ſubſcriber No. 212 North Front-ſtreet.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well ſituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moſtly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ſtate of Pennſylvania. Thoſe who may incline to view them will pleaſe to apply to John Canan eſq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2aw1f

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leaſed, for a term not leſs than three, nor more than ſeven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca Falls, in the county of Onondago, and ſtate of New York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles weſt of the Cayuga ferry, and eleven miles eaſt of Geneva.

This eſtabliſhment conſiſts of an excellent grift mill, ſaw mill, dwelling houſe, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The griſt mill is a handſome, new and well finiſhed building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 ſtories high and furniſhed with a run of excellent Burr ſtones and another of Eſopus' ſtones, of the beſt quality —and the moſt approved boults, &c calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home conſumption: It is acceſſible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its ſituation, commands a very extenſive and encreaſing cuſtom: The ſtream on which it ſtands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the ſevereſt ſeaſon of the laſt winter, it is not liable to be impeded by froſt;

The ſaw mill is alſo new, ſituated on the ſame ſtream, now furniſhed with an ample ſtock of logs, of which a ſupply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the beſt quality:

The dwelling houſe is well calculated for the uſe of the miller, is new, and ſufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet ſquare, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were paſſed in the laſt year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handſome income, which muſt be increaſing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this ſituation, muſt be numbered the fertility of the ſurrounding country—being the beſt improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourſe by land and water, the Geneſſee ſtateroad paſſing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a moſt eligible ſtand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fiſh and fowl, and the country with deer and other game

Beſides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found neceſſary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a ſmall expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood

The ſtock on hand will be ſold to the leſſee, and the cattle, utenſils, ſmith's forge, &c. may be ſold or let the premiſes.

If a purchaſe ſhould offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premiſes it will be ſold.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to mr. Wilhelmus Mynderse at the Seneca falls, or to the ſubſcriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

june 25 73w2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Waſhington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previouſly ſold at Private ſale

Thoſe mills in point of ſituation for buſineſs and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick houſe, eighty feet by fifty, almoſt new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millſtones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, compleately finiſhed and conſtructed in ſuch a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the ſame time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a ſtrong ſtone building, containing one pair of ſtones, and built in ſuch a manner that the ſecond pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finiſhed, and calculated to carry on extenſively, country work, of which it gets a conſtant ſupply. There is belonging to the ſaid mills 274 acres of land, the whole of which will be ſold with the mills.

One third of the purchaſe money will be required in ſixty days from the day of ſale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.

Georgetown, july 13. 23—3aw1s

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That to ſatisfy the claims of certain perſons claiming lands under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the twenty-third of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authoriſed and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Hampſhire and Pennſylvania, to all perſons having claims under the ſaid reſolutions, to tranſmit to the War-office, within two years after the paſſing of this act, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other perſons ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the proviſions of this act, than thoſe of the following deſcriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. Firſt, thoſe heads of families, and ſingle perſons, not members of any ſuch families, who were reſidents in one of the provinces aforeſaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, and who abandoned their ſettlements, in conſequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War againſt Great-Britain, or with intention to give ſuch aid, and continued in the United States, or in their ſervice, during the ſaid war, and did not return to reſide in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all ſuch perſons as were actual reſidents, as aforeſaid, who abandoned their ſettlements, as aforeſaid, and died within the United States, or in their ſervice during the ſaid war: and thirdly, all perſons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their ſervice.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the ſeveral circumſtances neceſſary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the ſupreme or diſtrict court of the United States, or a judge of the ſupreme or ſuperior court, or the firſt juſtice or firſt judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the paſſing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of the Department of War, to lay ſuch evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treaſury, and with them, proceed to examine the teſtimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their reſpective ſervices, ſacrifices and ſufferings, in conſequence of their attachment to the cauſe of the United States; allowing to thoſe of the firſt claſs a quantity not exceeding one thouſand acres; and to the laſt claſs, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making ſuch intermediate claſſes as the reſolutions aforeſaid, and diſtributive juſtice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congreſs. And in caſe any ſuch claimant ſhall have ſuſtained ſuch loſſes and ſufferings, or performed ſuch ſervices for the United States, that he cannot juſtly be claſſed in any one general claſs, a ſeparate report ſhall be made of his circumſtances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided*, that in conſidering what compenſation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, ſhall be conſidered at the juſt value thereof, at the time the ſame were made, reſpectively, either in whole or in part, as the caſe may be, a ſatisfaction to thoſe who may have received the ſame: *Provided alſo*, that no claim under this law, ſhall be aſſignable until after report made to Congreſs, as aforeſaid, and until the ſaid lands be granted to the perſons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of ſaid reſolutions of Congreſs, which ſhall not be exhibited as aforeſaid, within the time by this act limited, ſhall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State,
Timothy Pickering,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Purſuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all perſons having claims under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to tranſmit to the War-Office within two years after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

In the proof of Claims, a ſtrict attention muſt be paid to the requiſitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

july 19 3aw6w

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ſhip Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,

of the growth of 1794 and 1795

60 tons of Java Sugar,

In canniſters—for ſale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1ſt and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 5

This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119 CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. § june 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Diſorder,

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diſeaſes, by the uſe of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the moſt aſtoniſhing cures have been effected on perſons judged incurable by all phyſicians. In a Treatiſe printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemiſt to his Majeſty, there are ſtated two hundred caſes, where this moſt valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleuriſy, bloody flux, inveterate rheumatiſms, ſciatica, apoplexy, paralyſis, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown perſons, whites, chronical head and ſtomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or ſtone cholic, the kings evil, ſcurvy and the moſt inveterate and complicated ventreal diſeaſe.* It is likewiſe the beſt preparative for the ſmall pox and meaſles; of the greateſt utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in ſeveral of the above diſeaſes has been diſcovered by chance, and ſo it has been in the *yellow fever* laſt year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured ſeveral by adminiſtering only *two* of the ſaid *powders*, and loſt not a ſingle patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and atteſted by the here annexed certificates, whoſe original may be ſeen at *Andrew Hadfeg's umbrella ſhop, No. 131, corner of Cheſnut and Fourth ſtreets*, the only place where theſe powders are to be had, with proper directions for the uſe of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The uſefulneſs and certainty of this remedy being ſo great for ſo many dangerous diſorders, any perſon wiſhing to be provided with thoſe powders, will pleaſe to apply very ſoon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the ſecret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or diſcovered by any other perſon.

N. B In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder muſt be taken the ſecond, or at leaſt the third day.

We the ſubſcribers, during the late ſickneſs in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical aſſiſtance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the ſaid fatal ſickneſs, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above moſt valuable medicine, conſider it our duty to make the ſame known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jeſſe Turner,
Chriſten Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Appſe,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T Donaldſon, malt-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaiſter, for all kind of wounds and ſores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Cheſnut ſtreet.

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DESERTED,

FROM on board the Ship of war Delaware, lying in Nantaſket Road, Joſeph Porter, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 28, born at Concord, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſandy hair and complexion

Wm. Moon, aged 25, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair and red complexion, born in Philadelphia —the only cloaths taken with him is a ſuit of marine cloathing.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerters, ſhall receive ten dollars for each, by applying to

W. W. BURROWS,
Major of the Marine Corps.

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the mercantile buſineſs in this city, wiſhes to engage in a Counting houſe or office, writes a good hand and underſtands accounts, can be well recommended and ſecurity given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

june 21 3awtf

General Poſt-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next incluſive.

1. From Pittſburg P. by Cannonſburg, Waſhington, Weſt-Liberty, Wheeling and Willſtown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muſkingum, eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittſburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittſburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muſkingum, by Chilicothe and Maſſey's to Mayſville in Kentucky; eſtimated 140 miles

Leave Zanes every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayſville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Mayſville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanesthe next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the firſt day of November next and continue until the firſt day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The uſual penalties for delays and failures will be ſtipulated in the contract.

Joſeph Habersham,
Poſt-Maſter General.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1ſt May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, paſſed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every houſekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townſhips of the Northern Liberties and Moyamenſing, and diſtrict of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by ſea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who ſhall be taken ſick of any diſeaſe whatſoever, between the firſt day of May and the firſt day of November in any year, within twenty days next after ſuch boarder ſhall come to lodge in his or her houſe, ſhall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of ſuch ſickneſs, make report at the Health-Office of the name of ſuch ſick perſon, the time of his or her arrival at the houſe and of his or her being taken ſick, and of the name and place of abode of ſuch houſekeeper; whereupon the Phyſician of the Health-Office ſhall forthwith viſit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of ſuch diſeaſe, that meaſures may be taken to prevent the ſpreading of the infection; and if any houſekeeper ſhall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal juriſdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confeſſion, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay a fine to the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, not leſs than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be impoſed at the diſcretion of the court, according to the circumſtances of greater or leſs aggravation attending each particular caſe.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.

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